

Observations of Comet Sawerthal taken at the Adelaide Observatory. Lat. 34° 55' 33''·8 S.; Long. 9<sup>h</sup> 14<sup>m</sup> 21<sup>s</sup>·3 E.

(Communicated by Charles Todd, C.M.G., Government Astronomer.)

Date 1888 A.M.T.	Name of Ref. Star.	Apparent Position of Reference Star.			Diff. $\mu$ - $\star$			Correction for Diff. Refrac.			Apparent Position of Comet.		
		R.A.	h m s	o ' "	R.A.	m s	' "	R.A.	s	"	R.A.	h m s	o ' "
Feb. 23 15 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 25 16 0	Argentine	27367	19 53 16.0	137 42 3	-1 4.1	-29 57	...	...	...	...	19 52 11.9	137 12 6	6
" 27 15 39 36.07	"	27562	20 2 20.04	134 13 6.03	-0 6.58	+ 7 56.4	...	...	...	...	20 2 13.46	134 21 2.6	2.6
" 29 16 10 17.46	"	27739	20 9 13.73	131 14 45.2	+1 17.62	+ 7 37.8	...	...	...	...	20 10 31.35	131 22 23.2	23.2
Mar. 12 16 19 55.10	"	28854	20 57 7.49	113 4 50.1	+0 36.96	+ 0 13.3	...	...	...	...	20 57 44.45	113 5 3.4	3.4
" 18 16 40 1	"	29400	21 21 14.45	104 4 25.3	-3 22.95	+10 15.1	...	...	...	...	21 17 51.47	104 14 40.9	40.9
" 26 16 57 49.96	Weisse	1056	21 46 30.89	93 42 6.7	-2 57.11	-10 38.0	...	...	...	...	21 43 33.81	93 31 28.1	28.1
Apr. 4 17 9 49.42	"	147	22 9 38.78	83 31 45.1	+1 46.81	-11 55.8	...	...	...	...	22 11 25.65	83 19 48.4	48.4

From the observations of March 12, 18, and 26, the following parabolic elements have been computed by Mr. E. C. Cooke, Assistant-Astronomer.

$T = \text{Mar. } 16^{\cdot}970 \text{ G.M.T.}$   
 $i = 42^{\circ} 14' 36''$   
 $\pi = 245^{\circ} 19' 35''$   
 $\log q = 9^{\cdot}8445376$   
 $\delta = 245^{\circ} 28' 6''$   
Motion direct.

Adelaide Observatory:  
1888, May 14.

*Sextant Observations of Comet a, 1888 (Sawerthal), made on board the ship "Alcester." By Captain Leonard C. Dart.*

(Communicated by Lieut. C. W. Baillie.)

1888, March 22. Position at noon by Dead Reckoning: Lat.  $3^{\circ} 24' S.$ , long.  $88^{\circ} 32' E.$

4:30 A.M. At  $10^h 43^m$  G.M.T., comet visible; distant from *Altair*  $31^{\circ} 17'$ , distant from *Ariedel*  $56^{\circ} 4'$ , bearing from the planet *Venus*, W.bN., distant  $12^{\circ} 54'$ . Tail W.S.W. from nucleus about  $2^{\circ}$  in length. Sky clouded up at the time of taking bearing and did not get the comet's altitude.

*Ephemerides of the Satellites of Saturn, 1888-89. By A. Marth.*

In the following ephemerides the five inner satellites are assumed to move in circular orbits in the plane of the ring, the ascending node N and inclination J of which, in reference to the plane of the Earth's equator, are assumed to be

$$\text{for } 1889.0 \quad N = 126^{\circ}.6663. \quad J = 6^{\circ}.9887.$$

P denotes the position-angle of the minor axis of the ring,  $L + 180^{\circ}$  the planeocentric longitude of the Earth referred to the plane of the ring,  $\Lambda + 180^{\circ}$  that of the Sun, or  $\Lambda - L$  the difference between the two. The last column contains the values of  $\log v = 0.950 - \log \Delta$ , the *Naut. Alm.* values of the distances  $\Delta$  of the planet from the Earth being so altered as to take the equation of light into account.

Greenwich Noon.	P	L	Latitude of Earth   Sun above plane of Ring.		$\Lambda - L.$	Log $v.$
1888.						
Oct. 19	353 <sup>o</sup> 030	143 <sup>o</sup> 253	-14 <sup>o</sup> 114	-16 <sup>o</sup> 536	-5 <sup>o</sup> 449	9.973631
24	.045	143 <sup>o</sup> 582	13.980	16.570	5.602	.977211
29	.059	143 <sup>o</sup> 876	13.862	16.403	5.719	.980917
Nov. 3	353 <sup>o</sup> 071	144 <sup>o</sup> 133	-13.761	-16.336	-5.799	9.984729
8	.082	.350	13.678	16.269	5.840	.988621
13	.090	.526	13.614	16.202	5.840	.992567
18	.096	.661	13.570	16.135	5.799	9.996539
23	.100	.754	13.545	16.068	5.716	0.000509
28	.102	.804	13.540	16.000	5.590	.004448
Dec. 3	353 <sup>o</sup> 102	144 <sup>o</sup> 810	-13.555	-15.933	-5.420	0.008322
8	.100	.772	13.591	15.865	5.207	.012095
13	.095	.691	13.647	15.797	4.951	.015730
18	.088	.569	13.721	15.729	4.653	.019194
23	.079	.406	13.813	15.661	4.315	.022451
28	.068	144 <sup>o</sup> 204	13.923	15.593	3.938	.025468